TO THE PEOPLE.

An issue of the Rebellious Democratic Union Party of the United States "Campaign Document" of a character calculated to mislead and deceive the Masses, has been sent to this office.

To the People of the United States:

The Democratic National Committee of the United States has to be their duty to call the attention of their fellow-citizens and especially the loyal men of party, to certain grave acts of usurpation and wrong on the part of the Executive of Maryland and Governor, but involving the dearest rights of all the people in all the states; and the very existence of constitutional government requires earnest and strong action which may prevent these flagrant violations of it from becoming through their popular theory in order to make the Federal Government subservient to their own purposes.

The sole pretext for this order was the assertion that several soldiers, subject to the command of Major General Schenck, had been killed or wounded in the streets of Baltimore and to stop the spread of party of the suppressed journal on account of a falsehood upon the part of the Democratic party of this state, was recommended by the following letter of Major General Schenck, announcing the U. S. troops in that city:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., *September 13th, 1863.*

Colonel Harris, Provost Marshal General:

As the terror of punishment only can effectually deter evil-disposed persons from the commission of crime, you will please cause the following to be published in the Baltimore papers:

Whereas, it has been reported to me that certain persons, subject to the command of Major General Schenck, have been killed or wounded in the streets of this city, and that

Back Numbers

Our edition of the early numbers of the Campaign World is exhausted, although we have twice reprinted some of the numbers. Hereafter our friends in ordering can send the amount pro rata for the remaining twonumbers; or, if remittances come at the old price, we will add to the number so many for the remainder of the campaign as the funds will pay for.

We have every reason to believe that the Campaign World is performing a good work.

Campaign World in German.

To meet repeated demands from all parts of the country, and in order to furnish to our German fellow-citizens, in the cheapest form, the political documents, information, and arguments which they need and desire, we publish at frequent intervals, during the present campaign,

A GERMAN CAMPAIGN WORLD,

giving sixteen pages of interesting political matter. We invite the attention of Democrats in all parts of the country, especially in the Western States, where, since the withdrawal of Mr. Fremont, a promising field is opened for the diffusion of sound political doctrines, to this announcement, and we ask the Democratic State and County committees, within whose range there are German districts, to co-operate with us in giving to this edition of The World in German the widest possible circulation. Democratic papers will serve the cause by making known this publication.

The German Campaign World will contain the most timely and appropriate documents and political reading matter for that portion of our fellow-citizens, and will be by far the cheapest method of circulating such documents among them. Price $4 per 100.

Address all orders to

THE WORLD,
35 Park Row New-York

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The following list of documents has been issued by the Central Executive Campaign Committee, Democratic editors are requested to give publicity to this announcement, and the friends of the cause are requested to collect funds and forward to supply their localities with such as they require:

No.		Per 100.
1.	*McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern,"*	$1.00
2.	*Judge George F. Comstock's Brooklyn Speech,*	2.00
3.	*McClellan's Report,*	12.00
4.	*Hulbert's Life of McClellan,*	6.00
4½.	*West Point Oration of McClellan,*	1.00
5.	*Ketchum's Review,*	10.00
6.	*Speech of Gov. Parker, of N. J.,*	1.00
7.	*Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Albany*	1.00
8.	*Speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pa.,*	3.00
9.	*Hon. J. Winthrop's Speech at New-York,*	1.00
10.	*Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Philadelphia,*	2.00
11.	*Miscegenation Indorsed by Republicans,*	1.00
12.	*Lincoln's Treatment of Grant and of McClellan Compared*	1.00
13.	*Mr. Lincoln's Arbitrary Arrests*	3.00
14.	*Corruption and Fraud of Lincoln's Administration*	1.00
15.	*McClellan's Harrison Bar Letter*	1.00
16.	*General Naglee's Letter. The Anti-McClellan Plot Revealed*	1.00
18.	*Republican Opinions about Lincoln*	2.00

CYRUS MASON, Sec., 13 Park Row. MANTON MARBLE, Chairman, World Office.

For Sale at 13 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper offices.

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North in company. The Union at all hazards versus a war for abolition. On the same document we have printed THE WORLD'S *campaign song, No. 1, "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from McClellan's record compared with citations from Mr. Lincoln's record. The consistency and the patriotism of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty. Watchwords for Patriots. Campaign mottoes. Price* $1 *per* 100.

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of THE WORLD *office, 35 Park Row.*

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns received from Pennsylvania are incomplete, and unofficial in some cases, but still quite sufficient to enable us to declare with certainty a very considerable majority on the home vote. The precise amount of that majority obviously cannot be stated until the returns are all in. It is estimated by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, as will be seen by their circular, at from seven to ten thousand. The figures thus far received, as embodied in our table, make a majority of about 2,000; but as all the new returns which come in show Democratic gains, these figures are certain to be constantly increased so long as any localities remain to be heard from. We judge it probable that the Democratic majority in the state will be found to exceed five thousand, and that it will fall short of ten thousand; those who are curious for more exact figures must await the remaining returns. The 2,000 majority mentioned above cannot be considered accurate, as in many instances, where the returns from a portion of a county is received, the whole majority is estimated.

To have carried Pennsylvania by a handsome majority is a triumph which justifies the address of congratulation issued by the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, which we publish this morning. On Monday evening, in compliance with his recommendation, this auspicious result will be celebrated by illuminations and salvos of artillery. It has been felt, by both parties, that Pennsylvania was the key of the position. The administration party have acted on that theory, and have made, in that state, an effort more strenuous and resolute than was ever before put forth in a state election. They have had all their most distinguished speakers on the stump, collecting them from every part of the country. They have made slavish expenditures of money, which they could easily do by taxes levied upon the countless hosts of contractors and office-holders, and by soliciting contributions from wealthy anti-slavery zealots. They can make no such canvass in any state in the presidential struggle, as they have made in Pennsylvania now; for the patronage, influence, and speaking talents which they concentrated in this state election, will have to be weakened by diffusion over a larger area, embracing the whole country. With all the money, effort, and influence they could command, they have lost a state in which they had a previous majority of between fifteen and sixteen thousand.

And this great result has been achieved by the intelligent convictions of the people, unaided by any of the corrupting or intimidating appliances so profusely used by the administration. The Democratic party are not, like the administration, the distributers of a vast patronage amounting to eight hundred millions a year. They have not a retinue of hundreds of thousands of office-holders ready to do their bidding. They have no army of contractors whose avarice they can enlist in the service of their cause. The Democratic party have no enginery but the force of truth, the feeling of loyalty, the instinct of patriotism, and the love of the Union. They have had to stem a tide of corruption and intimidation such as was never before employed to bias and overawe the spontaneous sentiments of the people. In spite of these influences, they have triumphed; and by their triumph have demonstrated that the popularity of Mr. LINCOLN's administration is so rapidly declining that no concentration of effort can prop it up.

Why could not the administration hold its own in Pennsylvania? What was lacking? Not patronage; not money; not effort; not speeches by men of ability, for the whole talent of the Republican party was assembled in that one state. They claim that the victories won by our noble armies inure to their advantage; if this claim be well founded, when can they expect such another series of triumphs as FARRAGUT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and GRANT, have given them since the meeting of the Chicago Convention? JEFF. DAVIS made a speech at Macon, which they considered a trump-card in the way of an electioneering document, and took pains to disseminate everywhere in that view. Looking at the canvass from their own point of view, everything concurred to favor them. Mr. LINCOLN, then, still judging from their standpoint, ought to have gained. Instead of the fifteen thousand majority which his party had in the state last year, Pennsylvania should have been carried by the Republicans by at least fifty thousand majority. Why is it that, instead of this, he has lost the state?

It is simply because the people are profoundly convinced that Republican rule is the ruin of the country. They have had four years' trial of it, and find that it is bloodshed, bankruptcy, taxation, poverty, despotism. It is disunion at home, and dishonor abroad. It is the loss of free speech, a free press, the habeas corpus, and the protection of the laws. It is fifty cents for a yard of calico, and sixty cents for a pound of coffee. It is a grate without coals and a table without butter. It is dirty shinplasters in place of silver half-dollars. It is husbands and fathers torn from their homes by a provost-marshal's guard, to fight for the freedom of negro slaves. It is a land darkened with the garb of mourners; filled with widows, orphans, and cripples. *These* are the blessings which have resulted from electing Mr. LINCOLN once; and the people think once will suffice. In spite of the colossal exertions made by the administration party in Pennsylvania, the public mind tends irresistibly in the direction in which it ought to be carried by these truths, which come home to men's business and bosoms; to their tables, their firesides, and domestic affections; to their love of security and their pride of country.

MR. LINCOLN'S ATTEMPT TO BUY GENERAL McCLELLAN.

One of the most scandalous and damaging disclosures ever made against a public man was that incautiously made against President LINCOLN by ex-Postmaster-General BLAIR, in his speech at the Cooper Institute. It commanded universal credence as coming from a source so well informed as a late member of the cabinet, who must have been cognizant of the transaction, and whose reputation for personal honor was above question. Mr. BLAIR's statement, made without premeditation in the warmth of extemporaneous speaking, was so purely incidental that it appears in the reports of his speech as a parenthetical remark, dropped, by accidental suggestion, in the midst of the sentence which it interrupted. The strangeness of the avowal which thus slipped from the speaker's tongue without consideration of its bearing, made an immediate and profound impression on the public mind. Of its truth there could be no doubt; and the idea of the President of the United States attempting to bribe the candidate of the Democratic party, by a high command in the army, so shocked the public conscience that men hardly knew what to think. "If," said they, "the President believes General "McCLELLAN has fitness for high command, "it is disgraceful to have kept him so "long in retirement, and even now to "subordinate the good of the service to "his own personal ambition. But if, "on the other hand, the President believes "General McCLELLAN unfit for high command, what can be more base and monstrous "than the attempt to bribe an incapable "officer by intrusting him with responsibilities to which he is believed to be unequal?" Whichever horn of this dilemma the President may take, he must stand equally condemned for a dishonorable attempt to sacrifice the public service to a sordid and dishonorable ambition. Either in keeping a capable officer out of a command to prevent a rival from becoming formidable, or in a willingness to put an incapable officer in command to dispose of a rival when he *had* become formidable, Mr. LINCOLN is criminally and disgracefully culpable, if the statement made by Mr. BLAIR in his speech is true.

The very undesignedness of the avowal, the inconsiderate way in which it came out, stamped it with an irresistible appearance of authenticity; like the mortifying *naiveté* by which children sometimes let out domestic occurrences in the presence of company. Both intrinsic probability, and the character and opportunities of the witness, forbade the supposition that his statement could have been invented. But it was so damaging in its effect on the public mind, that there arose a necessity for making a show of contradiction! This was first attempted in the New-York *Times*, in the form of a special dispatch from Washington. But an anonymous dispatch, not even purporting to come from any higher source than an unknown and irresponsible newsgatherer at Washington, of course, went for nothing as against the public statement of a gentleman of character fresh from long habits of daily intimacy and close confidential relations with the President. An irresponsible anonymous newspaper dispatch was not only not worth weighing, but not even worth considering, against the testimony of so unexceptionable a witness. Accordingly, a further attempt was made to break the force of Judge BLAIR's heedless disclosure, by a publication appearing to exculpate the President supported by a responsible signature. This was the letter of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, senior, which we printed yesterday morning.

Mr. BLAIR's letter differs from the dispatch in the *Times* in two important respects. Its statements are responsible, while those of the *Times's* telegram were not; and they do not contradict, nor attempt to contradict, nor even make any approach toward contradicting, the statement made by his son. It is, indeed, a letter of contradiction and exculpation; but what it contradicts are the statements of an irresponsible Washington letter-writer giving an account of Mr. BLAIR's visit to General McCLELLAN, and not the statement of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, relating to the arrangement which had been made by the President for rewarding General McCLELLAN with a high command if he would decline the Chicago nomination. While, therefore, his letter has a superficial appearance of rebutting testimony, it is, in truth, confirmatory evidence. Considering the exigency by which Mr. BLAIR's letter was called out, we may be sure that it contradicted all that was susceptible of contradiction. And as the damaging disclosure made by his son stands wholly untouched, the letter is a tacit admission that the fact stated by him is true.

Mr. BLAIR, senior, states in his letter that he *did* visit General McCLELLAN; that he *did* advise and urge him, in the interest of the President, not to be the candidate of the Democratic party; that he *did* suggest to him the possibility of his return to the army, as the consequence of such self-abnegation. But Mr. BLAIR asserts, in his letter, that this mission to New-York, though in the interest of the President, was not undertaken at his instance. He relates, however, that, on his return, he visited the President, described to him his interview with General McCLELLAN and the proposals and suggestions he had made; and that the President listened to the recital with courteous attention without expressing any disapproval either of the mission or the proposals.

This recital is, doubtless, in all essential respects, true. But it obviously relates to an entirely different, though kindred, transaction to that described by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR in his speech.

The letter of the father relates to an interview between himself and General McCLELLAN.

The speech of the son testifies to an arrangement made between the President and General GRANT.

The letter describes steps taken in an attempt to initiate an arrangement; it recites advice and proposals which gained no other response than a simple hearing, such as could not have been refused without discourteous rudeness.

The speech, transferring the mind to another scene, and occupying it with other actors, describes, not the initiation of a fruitless proposal but the completion of a settled arrangement. Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR asserted that the President "holding General "McCLELLAN to be patriotic, had concerted "an arrangement with General GRANT to "bring him again into the field as his adjunct, "if he would turn his back upon" the Chicago nomination. Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR keeps at a wary distance from this statement of his son. By what he denies he shows what is not susceptible of denial. The tenderness with which he keeps clear of the main charge, is an admission that the main charge is true. His letter, so far from exculpating the President, leaves him chargeable with all the consequences of the most dishonorable and scandalous attempt to dispose of a political competitor ever divulged for the detestation of honest men.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as the recent town vote in Connecticut, settles the question that the political tide is running heavily against the administration.

All the gain is on the side of the Democratic party, and now that the current has fairly set in, it will move with accelerated force up to the time the November vote is taken. The present is a good time, therefore, to present some estimates of the probable result in several states when the presidential vote is taken.

The whole number of votes in the electoral college (not counting Tennessee or Louisiana) is two hundred and thirty-one, of which one hundred and sixteen are required to give a clear majority and elect a President. Now, can General McCLELLAN secure one hundred and sixteen votes? We think—nay, we are sure, he can and will; and we give the following estimates as the basis of the faith that is in us:

STATES CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

California	5	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Illinois	16	New York	33
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maryland	7	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4		
Total			126

But the administration may put a forcible stop to elections in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware; so it becomes a question whether there are not some other states which will probably vote the Democratic ticket. That there are such will be seen by the following list:

STATES WHICH WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
New Hampshire	5		
Total			49

STATES CERTAINLY FOR LINCOLN.

Iowa	8	Massachusetts	12
Kansas	3	Vermont	5
Maine	7		
Total			35

STATES WHICH MAY GO LINCOLN.

Michigan	8	Rhode Island	4
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5		
Ohio	21	Total	51

It will thus be seen that if LINCOLN carries the doubtful Republican, as well as the certain Republican states, he will still fall far short of the needed 116 votes.

It is easily demonstrable that the same percentage of increase of this fall's vote in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, as compared with last year, will give us all the states in November save those indicated above as being certain for LINCOLN.

Although in all human probability General McCLELLAN will be honestly elected President on the 8th of November next, still there is so large a margin of doubt, that Democrats cannot afford to consider the matter settled. All hands must turn to and work with a will in the brief three weeks before us. Democratic speakers must be stirring, and conservative presses must multiply their issues. One earnest and determined effort will make the assurance of victory doubly sure.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON COMPARED WITH HIS ACCUSERS.

For a few days past the disunion, shoddy, and abolition organs have been crying in full chorus at the heels of Mr. PENDLETON. They had "lied out" on McCLELLAN, and, for the sake of that change of place which is a change of their pain, they opened on the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

We propose to compare Mr. PENDLETON with his critics. The blatant demagogues who assail him have records of black and even treasonable infamy, which are best exposed in their real nature by comparison with such a fair and patriotic record as Mr. PENDLETON's.

Mr. PENDLETON said in Congress, July 18, 1861:

> I will heartily, zealously, gladly support any honest effort to maintain the Union and re-invigorate the ties which bind these states together.

Compare what Mr. LINCOLN said when he was in Congress, January 12, 1848:

> Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better.

Mr. PENDLETON said, October 10, 1862, that

> He was determined to support the constituted authorities of the country in all measures necessary to maintain the government and enforce obedience to the Constitution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN everywhere spoke and voted against the men and money necessary to carry on the Mexican war, and uttered just such infamous and treasonable tirades as these:

> To volunteer or vote a dollar to carry on the war is moral treason against the God of reason and the rights of mankind; [and, like another journal of his party at the time, doubtless thought]
> "It would be a sad and woful joy to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were, every man of them, swept into the next world."

Mr. PENDLETON said, October 10, 1862:

> He was in favor of attaining the ends and purposes of the war in the shortest and speediest way.

Mr. LINCOLN has declared in his "To whom it may concern letter" that the war shall not stop, that he will not even listen to overtures of peace, till slavery is abolished; and every prominent Republican has declared in favor of a war for abolition, as well as every Republican journal, including even the New-York *Times*, which yesterday covered its treason to the Constitution with a veil of Pharisaic piety, and irreverently exclaims that

> A higher court has decided that for us, too, there shall be no peace or armistice, except through liberty [*i. e.,* abolition.]

Mr. PENDLETON, October 10, 1862, put the *Union* first and foremost in his platform—as "*worth more than even peace:*"

> *He was opposed to disunion, whether the demand came from the South or from European nations. The greatness and glory of the country depended upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifice—worth more than peace, desirable as peace might be.*

Said HELPER in his "Impending Crisis" (we quote it because it was indorsed, as every body knows, by all the leaders of the Republican party)—with a hellish spirit said HELPER:

> Foam, sire, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threaten, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union * * * we have determined to abolish slavery, and, so help us God, abolish it we will.

And no man can read the Republican journals or hear the Republican orators of to-day without hearing the proof that they all prefer abolition to Union, prefer abolition and a long war even to peace.

Said Mr. PENDLETON in the same speech to his own constituents:

> But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil administration—by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the growth of Union-loving sentiments at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice and wrong at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the Constitution.

Compare with such statesmanlike elevation of view the words and spirit of THAD. STEVENS, the leader of the Republican party in Congress:

> The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. *God forbid it!* We must conquer the Southern States, and hold them as conquered provinces.

Compare, too, the confiscation, extermination, subjugation, emancipation policy which the Republican party, violating the promise of the Crittenden resolutions, have since legislated into operation, dividing the North and uniting the South.

Said Mr. PENDLETON in this same speech, making no conditions to his support of a nation in distress:

> He had declared this to be his intention at the very opening of the extra session in 1861—on the 9th day of July—and he had executed it to the letter. *He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He would continue to do so.*

Said Secretary CHASE when the rebellion broke out:

> The Union is not worth fighting for.

Said Governor ANDREW, making conditions to his loyalty:

> *If* the President will sustain General Hunter [and let the blacks fight], the roads will swarm if need be with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Said THAD. STEVENS, making abolition the one condition of his support of the war:

> This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is.

Said Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech at the Chicago Convention, accepting his nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

> Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, he said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise in devoting himself in the future as in the past, with entire devotion, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the states and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful in the great principles of Democracy; and, strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of freemen with them, *they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the lost.*

Said the *Tribune*, putting into appropriate verse the abolition creed:

> Tear down the flaunting lie,
> Half-mast the starry flag,
> Insult no sunny sky
> With hate's polluted rag.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES—OUTRAGES UPON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN OHIO.

Our gallant soldiers are part and parcel of the people, keeping up an active sympathy with home affairs, and a full sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens. Their thoughts run in the same channels as those of other citizens; differing, of course, as other citizens differ; but in the general drift of sentiment, sharing in the common movement by which other classes of voters are influenced. As the administration is declining in influence, and losing its majorities everywhere out of the army, we should naturally expect that it would lose in the same ratio in the army, if political action in the army were free. We have conclusive proof that this is the tendency in the army, and that the administration makes an unscrupulous use of force to check it. In Mr. Cox's district, in Ohio, the result was determined by this kind of interference with the political action of the soldiers.

In Camp Chase, as we learn from a private and perfectly authentic source, the balloting commenced with great spirit, but was keenly watched and scrutinized by the underlings of the officers, who made frequent reports of its progress and bearing. It was permitted to go on, until it was ascertained that Mr. Cox had 180 majority, and was getting three votes out of every four, *when the ballot-box was broken.* It had become certain that Mr. Cox would have an immense majority of the soldiers' votes, when the Republican voters, instigated and encouraged by their officers, made a rush for the ballot-box, seized it, and smashed it to pieces. In the Tod barracks, the methods used were less violent, but not less effective. We copy the account of the *Ohio Statesman*:

> Yesterday, Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and Mr. E. F. Bingham, chairman of the County Central Committee, repaired to Tod barracks to see how the election was progressing and supply those who wished them with Democratic tickets. They found the soldiers voting in a room in the barracks, to which sat Mr. J. J. Janney, chairman of the Abolition Central Committee, surrounded by tables covered with Republican tickets. An officer in charge respectfully greeted Messrs. Cox and Bingham, and gave them permission to distribute Democratic tickets to whoever desired them. Mr. Cox retired, leaving Mr. Bingham on the ground, and the latter stood in the yard giving tickets to all who asked them. The soldiers gathered around him, asked him for tickets, and some thirty of them were voted. Mr. Bingham said nothing on political topics, and was treated respectfully and civilly by the soldiers. After an hour thus spent Major Skiles, commandant of the barracks, approached Bingham, touched him on the shoulder, and roughly asked by what authority he was there, and peremptorily ordered him from the yard, saying he wanted no electioneering done there. Mr. Bingham attempted to explain that permission had been given by an officer, but Skiles abruptly refused to listen to an explanation. The officer who gave the permission approached and Mr. Bingham referred the major to him. Major Skiles roughly inquired by what authority he had introduced the gentleman? The officer made no reply, but walked away. Mr. Bingham said that of course the major would treat both parties alike, and that Mr. Janney, who was there in a similar capacity, would also be excluded. Major Skiles, pretending not to know that Mr. Janney was there, said if he found Janney there he would exclude him. Mr. Bingham, remarking that there might be a time when he would meet the major on terms of equality, bid him good day; Major S. replying that he was responsible for what he did.
>
> Mr. Bingham, in passing out, met Mr. Cox, who expressed a curiosity to return and see for himself how the affair stood. He met with a similar reception from another officer, who stated that Major Skiles was not to be seen, and that Mr. Cox could not be permitted to remain there. Mr. Cox asked the officer's name, but he refused to give it. Mr. Cox retired, remarking that the day would probably come when such officers as the one he addressed would discover themselves under a different administration. This closed the election experiment at Tod barracks, the inmates of which had about as fair a chance to vote as the French people had when Louis Napoleon was elected.

With these specimens of the way the administration restrains and crushes free political action in the army, the public can judge in what light they ought to view the impudent boasts of the Republicans that the army vote will be in their favor. When they publish an account that in this hospital or that camp nearly all the soldiers voted one way, instead of boasting they ought to blush. Such returns show that political life has been strangled in the localities from which the accounts are sent. Men in armies, like men out of armies, are thinking, reasoning beings, differing in education, information, and mental bias; and, like all large masses of men, differing on all public questions in respect to which opinion is free. As in home communities, the stronger reasons are apt to prevail with the greater numbers; but large bodies of men are seldom unanimous except by coercion. When the Republican journals publish their vaunts about the army vote and support them by such instances as they are fond of parading, they glory in their shame. They advertise to the world that so far as those instances go, freedom of political action is crushed beneath the heel of power.

THE PROTEST OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

We print this morning, elsewhere in our columns, the protest of the National Democratic Committee of the United States against the deliberate attempt of Mr. LINCOLN to secure his re-election as President by depriving Democratic citizens of the right to vote. How far this attempt is to be carried; over how much of the territory of the Union Mr. LINCOLN proposes to extend his arbitrary control of the polls, does not yet appear; but must, it is plain, be finally determined by the spirit in which the people of the Union shall meet this boldest invasion ever yet made upon their sovereignty.

The National Democratic Committee deal only with what has been already done; with the suppression in Maryland of the only Democratic press published in Baltimore; and with the imposition in Tennessee, by the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, of a test-oath for voters, which absolutely excludes from the polls every man who opposes the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and his party.

The victories of SHERIDAN on the frontiers of Maryland, and of SHERMAN on the frontiers of Tennessee, by which, as the government has proclaimed to all the world, the strength of the rebellion in Virginia and in Georgia has been crushed, leave these outrages utterly naked of pretext or excuse. They are simply and incontestably what they appear to be, parts of a settled plan to paralyze all hope of a constitutional change of administration by the ballots of the people.

In the case of Tennessee, the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency is the avowed actor in this plan. In the case of Maryland, the Republican candidate for the presidency has made himself not less directly responsible for it.

The *Evening Post* was suppressed in Baltimore on September 30. On Saturday, October 8, Mr. BOSLEY, a proprietor of that paper, and Mr. KIMMEL, a member of the Maryland Democratic Committee, waited on President LINCOLN, to request from him a reply to a letter addressed to him on the previous Wednesday by REVERDY JOHNSON, a senator from Maryland, reciting the facts in the case and asking for redress.

These gentlemen waited in vain some hours for an audience and then retired, leaving the following letter to the President:

> *To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.*
>
> SIR: I accompanied Mr. Bosley, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, a paper lately published in the city of Baltimore, and suppressed by order of the general commanding there.
>
> Mr. Bosley was the bearer of a letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which was duly sent in at 1 o'clock P. M., requesting you to deliver to him your reply to Mr. Johnson's letter to you written some days since, reciting the address and demanding redress.
>
> An election takes place in Maryland on Wednesday next, whereby the people may reject a constitution which is intended to deprive them of their property and liberties. A presidential election, as you know, is close at hand. The *Post* is the only paper in Baltimore which opposes the adoption of the constitution and advocates the election of your opponent, General G. B. McClellan; and its columns present the only means of disputing your fitness for the place you seek to hold for another term. Under these circumstances your delay to rescind the order deprives the people of Baltimore of the means of deciding intelligently upon the questions at issue, and, therefore, makes the so-called "election" a mockery. Your refusal or neglect to see us, we must accept as a refusal to rescind the order of suppression.

Thus, then, stands the issue:

The Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, controlling military force enough to suppress lawful opposi-

tion to their candidature, are using that force for that purpose. In the words of the National Democratic Committee, this is a revolutionary purpose. It is attempted to be achieved by revolutionary means.

If the American people submit to it they submit to a revolution. They abdicate the right of self-government. They cease to be the free citizens of a republic. They become the subjects of a despotism—none the less a despotism that it may preserve the style and forms of a republic—and imposed upon them precisely as the rule of OLIVER CROMWELL was imposed upon England exhausted by civil war, and as the empire of NAPOLEON was imposed upon France prostrated by the paroxysms of the great revolution.

LINCOLN AND DAVIS ON THE SAME PLATFORM.

A foreigner reading the Republican papers, or listening to Republican orators, would not have the slightest suspicion that the United States were a number of states, governed by a constitution, with no rights in any administration, state, or individual over or in other states, and their inhabitants, for which warrant in that constitution cannot be shown, but that it was a single political community, with a reigning dynasty. The old motto, *e pluribus unum*, would have no significance to him from any light they throw on it. The *e pluribus* might as well not be there.

One of the first necessities of civilization, says MILL, is something fixed, to which the great mass of the community look with reverence and respect; which men must recognize as a practical necessity in their conduct, though they may question it in their language.

Such was, in the better days of the republic, the Constitution. It was the only tie that bound together the thirty-four states. It was the result of a compromise of interests as divergent as those of Russia and Turkey. It was not what any one of the convention which framed it wanted, which some of them refused to sign and which FRANKLIN, who requested an unanimous assent, confessed contained some things he did not like, and never should like. It was a bargain in which each gave something to get something. Five states out of the thirteen contained a majority of the population; yet five of the smaller states could have defeated its adoption. Nine of the states, if they included Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, would have contained three-fourths of the population; yet no man ever dreamed that such a numerical preponderance gave them the right to dictate its adoption to the other four. It was to be the new government between the nine states which ratified it. It actually went into being with eleven states. It grew in the love of all, and excited the admiration of the world. It was at once a government and a treaty.

In the convention which formed this Constitution there were states which said, Our interest is slavery; there were states which said, Our interest is commerce. Both agreed that unless their interests were protected they could gain nothing by a change. There were other states which said, Neither commerce nor slavery are special interests with us, but Union and a better system are; make your bargains, we adopt them. So the Eastern States and the Southern States made the interest bargains of the Constitution, just as the larger and the smaller states had made the political bargains.

It is a great mistake, or a great falsehood, to represent that any concessions were made to the Southern States. The continuance of the slave trade for twenty years has been represented as such. That trade was then a right in every state. The Southern States gave up the right after twenty years. It was no new privilege, but an abridgment of one already existing. There were six states in which slavery would be profitable south of Pennsylvania; there were six states north of it in which it would not [illegible]. Did the six states north, with whom Pennsylvania agreed say, We are seven [to] six, and therefore we must have our way; [di]d they say there must be an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, and we might as well settle it now? If they had, there would have been no United States. They found they could get on with slavery, and they did get on wonderfully well. If any man says now, I can't get on with slavery, he does not talk as his fathers did; if he says, I won't get on with slavery, he talks the very reverse of what his fathers did. But if he is an honest man, he will not say, Slavery quarrels with me, instead of, I quarrel with slavery.

We started to make insurgents obey the Constitution. For that purpose the President first called for men; only for that purpose could he call for them. Now, in the fourth year of the conflict, we are gravely told by the *Tribune* and by the Republican orators that the soldier, who is the officer of the law, is not fighting for the Constitution at all, but for an imaginary something which the *Tribune* calls "the Constitution [as] it ought to be," and the Baltimore [co]nvention puts just the same thing [in] its platform and Mr. LIN[CO]LN stands upon it. Down in Dixie, [so]utherners are fighting for the "Constitution [as it] ought to be," in their view. Can any man [see] any difference between the position of [DAV]IS and LINCOLN? Do they hold any dif[fere]nt attitude toward the real government [of th]e United States? Remember, we are [spea]king of LINCOLN the candidate, not of [LIN]COLN the President. As the same pen[dul]um is one second an inch to the right, [an]d the next second an inch to the left, the [prin]ciple of disloyalty to the Constitution on [one si]de is secession, and on the other Lin[col]nism; both equally wrong, both equally [re]volutionary.

The shoddyites are continually howling about the "peace plank" of the Chicago platform. The kind of peace they want is aptly defined by General TILTON in a speech made at a Republican meeting in Boston, October 10. General TILTON said: "I don't want "any peace except on such terms as ABRA"HAM LINCOLN will make. I won't say "under the Constitution, but under such "terms as he chooses to make, for I don't "know where the Constitution is."

That states the point precisely, and there the Democrats take issue with the Lincolnites on the subject of peace.

GENERAL NAGLEE'S SECOND LETTER.

The keen and forcible letter in which General NAGLEE unmasked the secret history of the famous council of war which indorsed General MCCLELLAN'S plan of campaign, and Secretary STANTON'S seizure and suppression of the record of the proceedings of the council, was so damaging to the parties exposed, that Judge KELLEY undertook a reply, which, as the result will prove, he had better have foreborne. We print, this morning, General NAGLEE'S rejoinder, which seems to us one of the most felicitous and crushing pieces of argumentative composition we have ever met. Judge KELLEY is riddled till there is hardly enough left of him to exhibit the shot-holes by which he was perforated while there was anything to perforate. It was, indeed, no difficult task to confute him, he had so foolishly laid himself open; but few men besides General NAGLEE could put upon his weapons so keen an edge of satire. Besides its value as a triumphant argument, his letter is as diverting as a new Dunciad; which in fact it is, as more dunces than this wooden-headed Judge KELLEY sit to General NAGLEE for their pictures. This hopeful controversialist put forward, as the head and front of his libel on General MCCLELLAN, that, so late as the beginning of March, the latter had no plan of campaign, and was ordered by the President to produce one within ten days, on pain of dismissal; when other persons charitably concocted one for him, which was submitted to the council of war on the 8th of March. General NAGLEE does not permit this foolish libel to live long enough to cry. He strangles it before its umbilical cord is cut with President LINCOLN'S famous "my plan" and "your plan" letter, which was dated more than a month previous to the time when, according to wooden-headed Judge KELLEY, General MCCLELLAN was without a plan, and his friends came to his rescue by inventing one for him, under the pressure of a presidential threat. "You and I have different plans," wrote Mr. LINCOLN on the 3d of February, and in the face of this noted, nay, notorious letter, poor Judge KELLEY undertook to maintain, in a public controversy, that, in the month of March, General MCCLELLAN had absolutely no plan at all, nor would have had any then but for the kindness of two Democratic senators! General NAGLEE is as effective in every part of his reply as in disposing of this main point of the libel. We advise those who feel no interest in politics (if there be any such) to read the letter as a *chef d' œuvre* of argumentative effectiveness and sarcastic pungency.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

Governor SEYMOUR has in the course of his political life made many able speeches; but we do not recollect any which contains more statesmanlike views than one which he made at St. Paul in August, 1859.

The value of the American Union, and the wickedness of those who, to gratify their antislavery fanaticism, have been for years vilifying the South, and thus bringing about a state of feeling which has endangered the continuance of that Union, are happily illustrated by reference to the case of Europe, its standing armies, frequent wars, and enormous expenses and taxes.

The whole speech is worth reprinting. We give a portion of it from a New-York paper of September 1, 1859:

There is an instinctive difference between the two parties. The Democratic party is a let-alone party; the Republican party is a meddling party. (Deafening cheers.) It is a great deal easier to denounce other people for their sins than to reform ourselves; it is a great deal easier to obtain political power by inflaming the passions and prejudices of our neighbors, by denouncing men a thousand miles away, than it is to gain influence by governing our walk in life by the principles of justice, or the dictates of a sound patriotism. (Cheers.) Is it not too true that the reverse of this has been hurtful to the morals of our people, and hurtful to the pulpit, of which I speak with all reverence, and to the holy doctrines which should issue from the sacred desk? (Cheers.) Is it not too true, my Republican friends, that a rifle for Kansas, or a curse for the South, has weighed more in the political scale than private virtues or public service? (Tremendous cheering.) Whence comes slavery? We have seen who prolonged it; now, my friends, do you ever stop to inquire who upholds it? It is sustained by the firm of "Weaver, Wearer & Planter," and two of the partners live up North. (Cheers and laughter.) Every one knows that, but for the loom of New England and Old England, it could not live a day. The loudest denunciations against slavery are made by men with cotton shirts on their backs. The most fervent pulpit exhortations against slavery come from men who wrap themselves for repose at night in cotton sheets; who lay their heads upon cotton pillows, and go to sleep thanking God that they are better than the men "down South." (Laughter.) I was called upon some years ago, while governor of New-York, by a deputation of Quakers from Great Britain, to lay before me a "testimony" against slavery. As they wished, I listened to them. We afterwards fell into a conversation, and the question arose why the people of Europe were so oppressed and burdened so heavily by taxation. We attributed it to the difference in their language—the great number of nationalities, divided by imaginary lines—the petty jealousies and strifes, and consequent necessity for maintaining large standing armies. We then spoke of the blest condition of Europe if all these rival governments could be moulded into one, speaking a common language, having common sympathies, with no custom houses to annoy, and no standing armies to threaten, and my Quaker friends warmed with enthusiasm at the glorious picture, and expressed the utmost wish that such a day might dawn, for with it would come the true millennium. "But," said I, "when all this has been achieved, suppose some man should rise up in England, and say that all this social fellowship among the nations, this community of interest and of language, shall be destroyed unless serfdom be abrogated in Russia and polygamy in Turkey. What would you say regarding such a man?" "Say!" said the Quakers, "we would say that he deserved the anathemas of all good men, as a traitor to the best interests of mankind, for doubting that God, in his own way, and in his own good time, would work out a remedy for all those wrongs." "Now," said I, "my friends, when we drew this picture of Europe it was not all fancy. I described the broad land which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Go two thousand miles over this land, and no custom-house shall stop your travel to its farthest limits, and you shall see no standing armies—you shall hear a common language, and shall feel a common sympathy. Then you shall know what it is to live upon a great, broad continent, where there is brotherhood unalloyed by your hatreds and antipathies. Why, therefore, do you come here to teach us the language of strife?" (Long and loud applause.)

OUR COLOSSAL PUBLIC DEBT.

The startling and authentic statement of the expenses of the war which we publish this morning among our Washington telegrams, has been carefully compiled in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives. It is an official exhibit of the appropriations made by Congress for defraying the expenses of the war, including an estimate, on the same scale, of the appropriations to be made at the ensuing session, which commences in December.

There is no other way of so nearly approximating the actual amount of the public debt, as by taking the aggregate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the war. This aggregate is not, to be sure, the exact measure of the *debt*, but of *the expenses of the war*, a small fraction of which is annually paid by the proceeds of the taxes. But, during the first two years of the war, the public revenues were very small, owing to the neglect of Congress to lay adequate taxes; and when the taxes became heavy, the debt had swelled to such prodigious magnitude, that a great portion of the taxes is eaten up in the payment of interest. The deductions, therefore, to be made from the expenses of the war to get at the amount of the public debt, are comparatively small.

The expenses of the war, as exhibited in the official statement of the congressional appropriations, amount to the enormous sum of $4,131,484,782.17; a sum larger than the gigantic and oppressive public debt of Great Britain. But a comparison with the British debt affords a very inadequate notion of the burdens which will be imposed by ours. The British national debt bears an interest of only three per cent., while the rate on ours is double. Our people must, therefore, be ground to the earth with double the amount of taxation which reduces the condition of the British laborer to the level of the southern slave, and makes one in every ten of them a pauper, to be supported by the poor rates. It is as certain as the inevitable course of the planets, that these enormous and alarming expenditures must soon be stopped, or the country will be ingulfed in hopeless bankruptcy and misery.

THE TENNESSEE INIQUITY.

The disgraceful and iniquitous outrage on fairness, decency, and law; on the elective franchise, on republican forms, on the people of Tennessee, and upon the rights of the citizens of all the loyal states who act with the Democratic party, makes a profound impression in the Southwestern States, where alone the news has, as yet, been long enough known to provoke public comment. It is everywhere viewed in the same light—as a fraudulent attempt to overbalance the probable Democratic majority in the impending Presidential election. The Louisville *Journal* hits this fraud directly in the eye by pointing out that nobody in Tennessee is to be permitted to vote unless he first swears that he will not vote for MCCLELLAN. We quote from the *Journal*:

Now, as the conservative platform declares in favor of negotiations for peace upon the basis of the Union, so soon as the rebels are willing to accept peace upon that basis, and as General McClellan, the conservative candidate for the presidency, approves the declaration of the platform, the prescribing of this oath is virtually requiring every voter, as a condition of his exercise of the right of suffrage, to *swear that he will not vote for General McClellan!* This requirement would not have been plainer if it had been made in terms. The oath disfranchises every McClellan voter in Tennessee. Such is manifestly its design. And such, of course, will be its effect.

An election implies *choice*; but ANDREW JOHNSON is going to manage an election in Tennessee on the principle vulgarly known as "Hobson's choice." I will give you all an opportunity to vote for President and Vice-President, he says, but only on condition that you swear not to vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

We advise every loyal Democrat in Tennessee, as we have hitherto advised all our friends in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, in spite of oaths, to vote. No matter what oaths are prescribed, they have no superior authority over the oath to be faithful to the Union, and to uphold the Constitution, which every loyal and patriotic citizen has already spoken with his lips, or registered in his heart.

It is possible that the vote of the border states may be necessary to prevent another four years rule of the would-be usurper who sits in Washington, and the political scoundrel who reigns in Tennessee. Let our friends in the border states, then if they can in conscience, construe all LINCOLN'S oaths as mere oaths of loyalty to the Union, *take the oath; and vote;* or if they cannot do that, yet feel the duty of loyalty to be superior to every forced avowal of support to LINCOLN and JOHNSON, then still let them *take the oath and vote*.

It is the right, it is the duty, of every Democrat and every conservative in all the border states to VOTE.

Thousands of men who may desire to contribute toward the funds necessary to carry on this important campaign, are deterred by the difficulty of ascertaining where their money can be most advantageously applied, and also where it will be judiciously and prudently disbursed for legitimate purposes only. In the excitement incident to a general election, hundreds of clubs and associations are formed for speculative and commercial purposes, and considerable amounts of money are paid to adventurers and "strikers."

The responsible organizations in this city requiring funds consist of the "Central Executive Campaign Committee," of which MANTON MARBLE is chairman, and WM. BUTLER DUNCAN treasurer; the "State Central Executive Committee," Hon. JOHN STRYKER, treasurer; the "Tammany Hall General Committee," of which WM. M. TWEED is chairman, and DOUGLAS TAYLOR is chairman of the finance committee; and the "Democratic Union Association," of which Mr. COZANS is chairman, and PHILIP W. ENGS treasurer. There may be one or two other reliable organizations, but those mentioned are the most prominent and serviceable, and all funds contributed to their authorized representatives would be properly applied.

MR. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

Mr. PENDLETON is accused of having voted against supplies. The charge is false, as we have repeatedly shown.

1. He has served on the Committee of Ways and Means for the last two years, and has been one of its most active and efficient members. The fact is itself a complete refutation of the calumny.

2. The votes against particular bills which are cited to create the false impression that he voted against supplies are never given in full. We have given them, and shown the mendacity of the Republican speakers and journals, who never mention that numerous members of their own party voted with Mr. PENDLETON against this or that bill—the late Mr. LOVEJOY most frequently of all.

3. On the 13th of July, 1861, Mr. PENDLETON declared: *"I will do what is fairly necessary to give the administration power to maintain the government and prevent disaster to its flag, and enforce obedience to the obligations of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith."*

Mr. PENDLETON has been faithful to this early avowal, and on the 10th of October he declared to his own home constituents, that

"He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He would continue to do so."

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, concisely:

During the session of 1861-2 there were nineteen appropriation bills passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Pendleton voted against only one of them, and that was for certain civil expenses of the government, and in no wise connected with its military operations.—*Congressional Globe, Session of 1861-2, p. 3,331.*

The *Globe* also shows that on the bills reported by the Military Committee, for the efficient organization of the army, regular or volunteer, Mr. Pendleton generally sustained the committee. There is no evidence that in any single case there was any factious opposition.

Mr. Pendleton voted against the Tax bill, but during its whole progress through the House, he labored to perfect its details, and only voted against it when the House failed to correct its glaring defects. The gross injustice of many of its provisions will speedily appear to the taxpayers.

On the 21st of January, 1862, the House passed a resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to levy and collect taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Pendleton voted *yea*.—*Congressional Globe, p. 372.*

WHO ARE UNION MEN AND WHO DISUNIONISTS.

General MCCLELLAN, in his letter from Harrison's Landing, wrote to President LINCOLN:

Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure, or blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disasters, political faction, or foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every state.

But whenever we have had military disaster the disunion organs here have yelped loudly for giving up the contest.

GREELEY'S *Tribune* said of the cotton states: "We insist on letting them go in peace"—"the right to secede exists;" it justified the secessionists by quoting the Declaration of Independence, and promised them "to do its best to forward their views." It has declared that it preferred its Republican "principles to fifty Unions;" and was for making peace after the disaster at Fredericksburg "on the best attainable terms." Now the *Tribune* has the ridiculous impudence to call itself a "Union" paper, and to attack the Chicago nominee.

ALIENS DISBARRED FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

The following is the act in regard to aliens who have been in the military service. It is of importance to keep it in mind, as will be readily seen by a perusal:

And be it further enacted, That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen, and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—Sec. 2, Chap. 200, Laws of the 37th Congress, 2d Session, page 597, approved July 17, 1862.

IMPUDENT ASSUMPTION.

The *Tribune* denounces as scoundrel ballots a Democratic electoral ticket headed "Union." When did these shoddy men take out a patent for that term? They have impudently assumed to appropriate it to their own wicked purposes, and now denounce as scoundrels others who appropriate the word as a designation for their tickets. It strikes us that the *scoundrelism* consists in professing to be a Union party when laboring, as the *Tribune* and its coadjutors have done for years, to divide the Union.

The "Union" party is the disunion party in its latest disguise. Every disunionist in the land belongs to it. Not one disunionist belongs to the Democratic party. It is the only Union party.

But the whole story is an invention of the *Tribune*. Judge WATERBURY, who is charged with having made and sent these tickets, declared that he never saw or heard of them.

The calumny factory must go to work again.

RESULT OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The latest reports from Pennsylvania indicate a Democratic majority on the aggregate home vote of the state, and in case the soldiers' vote is light, as is stated, a small majority with that included. In all the strong Republican counties the Democrats have gained heavily, while their vote has fallen off a trifle in some of the counties in which they have a decided majority. This is due to disaffection, in several instances, with the nominations made for congressmen, which, of course, will not affect the vote in November as it has done in October. Thus in Berks county, the strongest Democratic county in the state, the Democratic candidate for congressman obtained a majority of 6,340, a falling off of about 300 from last year's vote, while the candidates for state senator and county commissioner received majorities respectively, of 6,601 and 6,706, each a gain on the vote cast for WOODWARD in 1863, and in Northampton county the majority for JOHNSON (Dem.), for Congress, was 2,893, while that for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature was over 3,000. In the Fifteenth congressional district the Republicans ran BAILEY against GLOSSBRENNER, notwithstanding the former was an old Democrat, and had avowed his intention to vote for MCCLELLAN; BAILEY was defeated, but a large part of his vote will, without doubt, be cast for MCCLELLAN next month. It is curious to note, in this connection, that the counties of Adams, Franklin, and York, each of which has suffered by the rebel invasions that resulted from Mr. LINCOLN'S mismanagement of the war, not only went Democratic, but by majorities much greater than ever before. Putting together the immense Democratic gains, and the slight divisions in the ranks of the party, affecting only local issues, together with the known partiality of the soldiers for their old leader, we are safe in counting upon the twenty-six electoral votes of Pennsylvania for the Union Democratic candidates, MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

Ohio has, of course, gone Republican, but by such a greatly reduced majority from that of last year, that there is reasonable ground for hope that the Democrats may carry the state in November. Our latest advices figure up the Republican majority on the home vote to be twenty-one thousand—a clean Democratic gain of forty thousand over the majority received by BROUGH over VALLANDIGHAM.

As regards Indiana, the less that the Republicans say about their pretended victory the better it will be for them. Governor MORTON claims a majority for himself of twenty thousand, which is less than the number of Republican soldiers who were brought home to vote. He also claims that his party has elected eight out of the eleven congressmen chosen. This claim, however, is not to be yielded to until more complete returns are received than have yet come to hand; still, the frauds by which he was re-elected may have secured the election of the eight congressmen claimed by him.

The new constitution for Maryland has probably been defeated, the latest dispatches reporting the majority against it to be four hundred and twenty. In connection with this it is noticeable that every day since the election the Associated Press telegrams from Baltimore have been at pains to state that the vote was close, significantly adding, that the soldiers' vote may secure the adoption of the new constitution. This may mean a good deal. Mr. LINCOLN, having committed himself personally and publicly to securing its adoption, he would not be likely to stop at any means to carry his purpose into effect; and of all the means at his disposal none would be more available than trumping up enough bogus votes of soldiers to carry his point. The public will await the result with interest; but whatever it be, it may be considered as settled that MCCLELLAN will receive the electoral vote of Maryland.

VICTORY.

A glorious victory has been achieved in the gallant State of Pennsylvania, over combinations of fraud, government patronage, and the most lavish expenditure of money. The cause of THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS has triumphed.

The battle has been the South Mountain of the campaign, which will be followed in November by another Antietam for the Union and the Constitution.

The result assures the state for McClellan and Pendleton, and justifies our expectation of triumphant success in the national election in November.

It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organizations in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters, and to assemble thereat on Monday evening, the 17th instant, in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State; that national salutes be fired in the public squares, and that the city of New-York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard earned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT,

Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 611 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

Returns from the elections held on Tuesday last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question that *we have triumphed in the state by a majority of seven to ten thousand of the home votes.* The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals and in the army, may, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result! All honor to the noble and faithful men who have achieved such a victory, in spite of the frowns of power, the corruption of money, and the influence of a blind and remorseless fanaticism!

Our victory, however, is but half completed. We hold the vantage ground so gloriously obtained only for one grand movement more—to reclaim, in November, the threatened liberties of our country, and restore to it the peace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that freemen hold dear, to rally once more for a final struggle! Organize anew! Shake off the creeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest, and let us hurl from power the insolent contemners of the people's rights; overthrowing at the same time the hand of public plunderers which follow in their train.

By order of the committee:

O. L. WARD, Chairman.

Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary.

MCCLELLAN'S RECORD.

In regard to the political conduct of affairs, you will please labor to impress upon the inhabitants of Missouri and the adjacent states, that *we are fighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our national government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order.*—MCCLELLAN TO HALLECK.

We shall most readily suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the government, by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all. I know that I express the feelings and opinions of the President when I say that we are fighting only to preserve the integrity of the Union and the constitutional authority of the general government.

The inhabitants of Kentucky may rely upon it that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with, and that they will receive at our hands every constitutional protection. I have only to repeat that you will, in all respects, carefully regard the local institutions of the region in which you command, allowing nothing but the dictates of military necessity to cause you to depart from the spirit of these instructions.—[MCCLELLAN TO BUELL.

This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded; and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. *It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any state in any event. It should not be at all a war upon populations, but against armed forces and political organizations. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of states, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected*, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. *Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received.* Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order, and the protection of political rights. *Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for suppressing disorder, as in other cases.*—[MCCLELLAN'S HARRISON'S LANDING LETTER.

Time, and the long continuance of good fortune, obliterated the recollection of the calamities of years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. *They forget that conciliation, common interests, and mutual charity had been the foundation, and must be the support of our government, and all the relations of life.* * * * *Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains within itself the means of self-adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs.*—[MCCLELLAN'S WEST POINT ORATION.

Then and Now.

IN 1862	IN 1864
Henry J. Raymond wrote to the *Times*: "There are some who think that General McClellan, on first arriving here, might have carried Yorktown by a sudden dash, and saved the labor, cost, and delay of a regular siege. *If he had been allowed to carry out his original plan he would have turned Yorktown and been in Richmond now.* But when he was suddenly deprived of the very men he had relied on to accomplish this, he had no choice but to change his plan. He was then compelled to take Yorktown by a direct advance, and that was a work of the utmost difficulty."	Mr. Lincoln's biographer, and minister-expectant to France, says, editorially, in the *Times*: "He sat down before Yorktown one full month of the most important period of the year, though it was defended by less than 12,000, while he had all the time over 100,000 on the spot."

A Little Blood-Letting.

The blood letting letter of Senator Chandler has hardly been treated with the consideration it deserves. A single, venomous, vulgar, and brutal sentence has attracted attention, while statements of fact of the utmost importance have passed unnoticed. It will be remembered that the letter was written for the purpose of influencing the action of the governor of Michigan in sending delegates to the so-called Peace Congress.

We append the entire document:

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New-York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we are right and they are wrong—that no Republican state should have sent delegates; but they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is some danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake to come to their rescue, and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff backed men, or [illegible]. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Some of the manufacturing states think that a fight would be awful. In my estimation, without a little blood letting this Union would not be worth a curse.

Z. CHANDLER.

TERRORISM IN INDIANA.

Military Despotism Throughout the State—McClellan Meetings Broken Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.

Indiana is conceded to be the battle-ground of the presidential election. Mr. Lincoln intends to carry Indiana at all hazards. So his friends say, and so appearances indicate. Military subjugation holds—military despotism rules. This city is full of armed men, and the Capitol grounds are crowded. They swarm at the corners of all the principal streets. They hold possession of the depot. Armed men stand on the platform as you enter the cars at either door. You buy your tickets watched by soldiers, with bayonets fixed. They guard the entrance to the passenger rooms. Thousands of them have been sent home from the army. More of them are desired and expected.

If a fair vote is allowed the state is Democratic by fifteen thousand. How much chance there is for a fair vote facts will tell. In this city, the capital of the state, where the governor lives, where the Lincoln men have a wigwam built for their express accommodation, and where they hold nightly meetings, but one Democratic meeting has been held since McClellan was nominated, and that was broken up by drunken soldiers, and, rather than hasten civil war, the Union men have yielded to military force, and hold no meetings and can hold none. It is believed here that it is designed to so exasperate the people as to produce an outbreak and justify martial law to control the election by bayonets.

The people here are pushed to the verge of desperation. The draft is going on, and the conscripts, instead of being allowed ten days, as is usual in other states, are hurried away at once. A meeting was held in one of the towns to petition Governor Morton to allow the drafted men the usual ten days. That night a train of cars filled with soldiers was sent out from the capital. In the middle of the night they surrounded the house and arrested the chairman of the meeting, a young man by the name of Wolf, and hurried him off to a military prison. At the depot near Terre Haute I saw a crowd of men I should think numbering two hundred, filled the depot. Earnest, anxious, resolute-looking men as have gathered together since the news of the battle of Lexington in 1776 vibrated on the air. Their story was a short one. A neighbor of theirs, Mr. Humphreys, for the crime of being a McClellan man, had been seized at midnight by a military force sent from the capital, dragged from his bed, not allowed to communicate with family or friends, laughed at when he demanded for what he was arrested, and hurried away to confinement. The alarm spread from house to house, and from place to place; men gathered in clusters, some riding fifty miles between midnight and morning, in hopes to intercept the train at another station. They were an hour too late. Other prominent men had been arrested in the same manner, with the intention to strike terror on all sides. Mr. Bingham, one of the state committee, and editor of the *Sentinel*, was arrested in the same way.

A military train is kept on hand for these arrests. They are made usually in the night. They are made without warning. No man feels safe. It is estimated that a thousand spies, or detectives, as they are called, in the pay of the government, are abroad in the state. They are spies on every man's utterance; they foment controversies, induce men to speak against the government, and then charge them with treason, and become witnesses in the case. I was in the town of Hartford the other day. The Democrats had erected a splendid McClellan pole of hickory. A train filled with Morton's soldiers stopped while I was at the depot. The McClellan pole was in full sight, bearing aloft the stars and stripes. A portion of the soldiers got out of the car, cut the pole down with an axe, tore up the flag, and trampled it in the mire, and then proceeded on their journey to arrest somebody. The flag was rescued, cut up into bits, and distributed among the friends of McClellan.

An immense mass-meeting was held at Vincennes. Vallandigham was invited to be present, and accepted the invitation. It was openly declared that if he came he would be arrested. I heard an officer say that he would shoot him with his own hand if he arose to speak. The result was that more than ten thousand people were present. Vallandigham was not there. Had he been present, and a hair of his head been touched, civil war would have been inaugurated in ten minutes.

I never lived before under military despotism. I can understand the feeling of the French during the Reign of Terror, when no man who laid his head on a pillow at night had any guarantee that it would not roll into a basket before morning, or, at the very least, that he would not be dragged to a dungeon. No man feels safe. Terror spreads over the land. The galloping of a horse at midnight past a house brings the family to their feet. Men are waiting with calm resolution the issue of the election. If the ballot is a fair one they will abide the issue, whether it fills them with sorrow or triumph. But if otherwise; if military despotism controls the ballot-box; if Republicans, with fixed bayonets in their hands, prevent the free utterance of the people; if foreign troops (for we have a Massachusetts regiment in the city) aid the Republicans in their work, a darker day than our republic has ever seen will settle down upon us. Never were such mass meetings held. The people have no hope from the general government, but look to New-York. Somehow they expect Governor Seymour will stand between them and wrong. Take care of New-York.

The Editor of the Indianapolis "Daily Sentinel" Arrested.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Daily Sentinel, Oct. 6.]

To the People of Indiana:

To-day I was arrested by order of Major-General Hovey, the military governor of Indiana, and confined to a military prison.

Upon what accusation I know not. Faithfully and earnestly, in public and private life, I have endeavored, according to the convictions of my judgment and conscience, to preserve peace and maintain law and order. I am guilty of no crime, unless it be criminal to differ with the principles and policy of the party in power. I should have been faithless to my own convictions of duty, and to the trust reposed in me by the great party which, as the editor of its organ, I have represented, if I had not opposed doctrines and measures, persistently and zealously, which I conscientiously believed and believe must result, if carried out, in the overthrow of popular rights and free governments. While occupying the position of Editor of the *Sentinel* I have counseled obedience to law. This is the duty of the citizen. But it is no less a duty to labor for the repeal or modification of laws obnoxious, or which he believes to be detrimental to the public welfare. This I have done, and I should have been untrue to the obligations I owe to my country, to myself, and to those who come after me if I had done otherwise. The duty which citizenship and the inalienable rights of man impose upon me is equally the duty of every citizen of Indiana.

I am cast down, but not destroyed—a victim of military power. I am a military prisoner. From a cell I urge every true man of Indiana, as he values constitutional liberty, the freedom of thought, of conscience, of speech, and the press, and all the blessings of constitutional government, to return, in the rapidly approaching elections, a conservative party to power, as the only hope of restoring and maintaining our free institutions—the Constitution by the Union. If such is not the verdict of the people at the ballot box next Tuesday, farewell to civil and religious liberty.

J. J. BINGHAM.

IN PRISON, October 6.

THE CAUSE OF MR. BINGHAM'S ARREST.

The reason said to be alleged for Mr. Bingham's arrest was the publication of the following article in his paper on the trial of Mr. Dodd:

THE DODD TRIAL.—The trial of Mr. Dodd is progressing slowly. It was gotten up for partisan purposes, hence there will be no effort made to prosecute it vigorously. The government claims to have been in possession of a knowledge of the conspiracy charged upon Mr. Dodd and his associates for months. If we can believe its witnesses, but with this knowledge the authorities have permitted their schemes to progress and strengthen, as they allege, until it assumed dangerous proportions. Is there a man in the community with intellect so obtuse and prejudice so intense as not to admit to himself, if not to others, that the authorities, if they believed a conspiracy was on foot such as charged against Mr. Dodd, when the lives and property of thousands of innocent citizens were involved, were reckless if not criminal, is not checking it in the bud? Either they did not believe there was any conspiracy intended such as they charge, or else for partisan purposes they were willing to run the risk of precipitating civil war in the North.

They cannot escape this dilemma; in fact the testimony of the government witnesses upon the trial most clearly demonstrates the charge we make against the federal authorities. Who can respect the administration that will thus trifle with not only public but private interests? Who will consider his life or property safe with such men at the head of public affairs?

The trial of Mr. Dodd before a military commission is a mockery. Indiana adheres to the federal government. Never has there yet been a time when the mandates of her courts could not be enforced by the civil authorities. The Constitution of the United States, and even the acts of a Republican Congress, provide for the trial and punishment of crimes charged against Mr. Dodd by the civil courts.

Why was he not proceeded against in the manner then prescribed? Were the authorities afraid to trust the loyalty and integrity of the civil tribunals of Indiana? Mr. Dodd is going through the form of a trial before a totally irresponsible body or commission. In the light of the laws of the land it is a usurpation. If this be the case the witnesses brought before it are devoid of responsibility, and in fact we may say it offers a premium to perjury, for it has no power to punish them for bearing false testimony. What moral force will the investigations and decisions of such a tribunal have upon the community? When the Constitution and the laws are set at naught, as in the case of Mr. Dodd, can it be denied that we are living under a military despotism? A people who will permit their rights to be thus trampled upon are unworthy of liberty.

If such sentiments are treasonable, or worthy of punishment, there are a hundred and fifty thousand citizens in Indiana who entertain them.

Arrest of a Democratic Editor.

[From the Toledo Blade, 7th.]

We are informed that Mr. Milligan, editor of the Huntington (Indiana) *Democrat*, was "gobbled up" by federal officers, night before last, and taken to Indianapolis. His offense, we have heard it surmised, was the declaration that the draft would be conducted in an unfair manner, and telling his Democratic friends to "keep their powder dry." The arrest was made in a very quiet manner. A party of men in government employ left Indianapolis on Wednesday, and reaching Huntington about midnight, went directly to the editor's residence, secured him, and departed immediately on their return, without disturbing other parties; and before the inhabitants of the town became aware of the "invasion," the "invaders" were far on their journey toward the capitol of the state.

A SONG FOR THE BOYS.

TUNE OF YANKEE DOODLE.

Come on my jolly boys and sing
Of Mac and of Antietam;
The Union we shall soon restore,
The rebels—we shall beat them.

With "Little Mac" we'll make them crack,
And put them in confusion,
If they refuse to heed the laws
And mind the Constitution.

With "Little Mac" upon the track
And Pendleton beside him,
We'll beat old Abe, the harwood babe,
With Fremont too astride him.

Old Uncle Abe is a used up babe
With all his jokes and toods;
The copperheads have seen the towards
That were not in the shoddy.

Come on my jolly boys and sing
Of "Little Mac," the victor,
We'll show old Abe he can't be king,
Nor Fremont be dictator.

The Habeas Corpus we'll restore,
And all the Constitution;
The rebels South and traitors North
Shall meet with retribution.

Hurrah! my brave old army boys,
Mac's back to save the nation;
Our Mac will lead without the need
Of a comet proclamation.

Our "Little Mac" is just the man
To restore the nation's glories;
He never will on battle field
Indulge in smutty stories.

The "loyal" leagues who go for war
For the sake of speculation,
May take the shovel or the hoe,
Or perish by starvation.

LINCOLN'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

Another Phase in the Case of the Baltimore Evening Post.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: The papers you receive with this (and which you will do me the favor to publish) speak for themselves, telling a story that no American citizen worthy of the name will read but with deep regret. Of the many outrages of like character perpetrated under the authority of the President or with his approval, the suppression of the *Evening Post* is the most flagrant. The cause assigned (if true) is a sad exhibition of the power of the President to put down a gigantic rebellion having arrayed in its support hundreds of thousands of well disciplined soldiers, commanded by brave and skillful officers. A major-general of the President's appointment, having several thousand soldiers subject to his orders, has not the power, he tells us, to prevent the suppression of a paper by mob violence; and the President, with a want of courtesy not to have been expected, refuses to see the gentlemen whose property and rights as freemen, he was informed, had been outraged, or even to answer respectful letters soliciting his interference. Posterity will hardly believe that such things should have occurred, and the people in this country, and every where where liberty is valued, will regard it but with shame and indignation. I trust in God that the day is near at hand when the Constitution which our fathers bequeathed us, and the freedom which they declared should be eternal, will be ours once more. Yours, with regard,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON TO THE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, October 6.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: The accompanying communication from the editor and proprietors of the *Evening Post*, of this city, has been placed in my hands, with a request to forward it to you. The wrong it discloses seems to me to be so utterly without justification or excuse that I should be doing injustice to you to suppose for a moment that you will permit it to be continued. You will also receive with this a copy of the paper issued on the last day on which its publication was permitted, and I am sure you will agree with me in the opinion that it contains nothing of a disloyal character, unless it be that it has at its head the names of McClellan and Pendleton as its preferred candidates in the present presidential canvass. It would be my duty to apologize in advance were I even to hint that you would consider that as any evidence of disloyalty, or as affording the slightest grounds for the suppression of the paper. The reason assigned for the military order complained of you cannot fail also to agree with me in thinking to be wholly insufficient, since the officer issuing it had under his command two or three thousand armed soldiers, a force abundantly adequate to protect the office of the newspaper and its editor from the violence of a mob, had there been any indication at the time that such violence would be used. I am made the organ of bringing this matter to your attention, because of my being one of the senators of the state, and bound by that relation to do what I can to protect her citizens against outrage.

An early reply to the request of the editor sent through me is respectfully solicited, and, not anticipating that it will be a favorable one, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

MESSRS. BOSLEY & BREWER TO THE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, October 6.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln:

The undersigned, citizens of the state of Maryland, respectfully represent:

That on the 7th of June, 1864, they commenced the publication, in the city of Baltimore, of a daily evening newspaper, called the *Evening Post*, of which they were the proprietors, and upon it the nominations of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton by the Democratic party at Chicago, they placed the names of said nominees at the head of their columns, and advocated their election.

That the publication of said newspaper was continued by them daily up to the 30th September, 1864, on which day the undersigned prepared to issue the paper as usual, and had issued a number of copies, when they received from the military commandant of this department an order of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, September 30, 1864.

"*Editor of the Evening Post:*

"As the surest means of preventing you from being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post*.

"By order of Major-General Wallace:
"OLIVER MATTHEWS, Capt. and A. A. G."

[illegible]

Respectfully, BOSLEY & BREWER.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL WALLACE AND THE PROPRIETORS.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

To Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

[illegible]

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES R. BREWER,
Editor of *Evening Post*.

MR. LINCOLN REFUSES TO SEE MR. BOSLEY.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

To Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

[illegible]

Very respectfully,
JOSHUA M. BOSLEY.

Comments of the Press.

From the National Intelligencer, (independent.)

[illegible]

[illegible] B. F. PILO[illegible], Manufacturer of Artificial Limbs.

[From an Impecunious Teutonic Seven[illegible].]

NEW YORK, October [illegible].

MEIN HERR HEINRICH: Him was a go[illegible] of yours. I thanke you for it. It was [illegible] good as nolbing. But, mein Gott, He[illegible] has just so much money an nothing to [illegible] world. I bes a chemist, not a man mit [illegible] big money. I makes medicines [illegible] plo. I like soldiers what fights mit [illegible] Him is dead by der thousand, as der [illegible] and Mein Herr Stanton is acquainted [illegible] facts upon the case. Aller, mein friend [illegible] I does not had so much money. [illegible] notwithstanding, in view of der—what [illegible] him?—ah, der stringency, I can sent [illegible] the very good wishes and biggest regard[illegible]

Your friend mit der Union,

KARL KO[illegible]

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

The Shoddy Committee's Attempt at Blackmailing—Some of the Results.

The following correspondence has fallen into our hands, and we publish it for the benefit of [illegible]. We have suppressed [illegible] and elsewhere, for good reasons; but otherwise it is just as handed to us. [illegible] Republican Committee [illegible] recovering from ob[illegible] otherwise have been [illegible] are sure the people [illegible] before them details of [illegible] so intensely interested.

The Appeal.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, September 15.

[illegible] with others, has been [illegible] been employed by the [illegible] supplies to the medi[illegible] during the past year. [illegible] appreciate the necessity [illegible] in its contest with [illegible] the Union candi[illegible] only mode of carrying [illegible] of restoring a [illegible] the Union. [illegible] have anticipated the [illegible] a contribution to the [illegible] organizing and carrying [illegible]. The amount of this [illegible], leave to yourself. [illegible] feel inclined to give in [illegible] order, as treasurer of [illegible] committee. [illegible] immediate attention to [illegible] funds is pressing, and [illegible]

H. J. RAYMOND.

The Response.

[From a Celebrated Embalmer.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.

[illegible]

[From a Manufacturer of Artificial Limbs.]

New-York, October 7.

[illegible]

A great [illegible] side hits are being made [illegible] Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of dis[illegible] friends who have endeavored to imitate or [illegible] them. It's all of no use. The people [illegible] long imposed upon. The Plantation Bi[illegible] increasing in use and popularity every [illegible] "that's what's the matter." They are in [illegible] sized bottle, and made just as they were at [illegible] will continue to be, or we shall stop making [illegible]

The Plantation Bitters purify, streng[illegible] invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water a[illegible]

They overcome effects of dissipation and [illegible]

They strengthen the system and enliven [illegible]

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent [illegible]

They purify the breath and acidity of the [illegible]

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera [illegible]

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous [illegible]

They make the weak strong, the languid [illegible] and are exhausted nature's great restor[illegible] Recipe and full Circular are around eac[illegible] Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose [illegible] habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitat[illegible] heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, [illegible] plaint, constipation &c., will find *immediat[illegible]* manent relief in these Bitters. But above [illegible] are recommended, to weak and delicate fe[illegible] mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merch[illegible] Each bottle has our private United St[illegible] over the cork and steel plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the [illegible] has been tampered with. Any person pret[illegible] sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a sw[illegible] impostor, and should be immediately reporte[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
h7 17 a.tu.th 21 Park Row, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING Machine makes the Lock Stitch, and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application. *Report of American Inst. N. Y.*

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Our high-priced watches are relatively still cheaper. We have advanced the prices of our finer movements but about 25 per cent. since the war began, while foreign watches of the same grade cost three and a half times their ante-war price.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE WORLD,

An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New-York Weekly Argus has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or Conservative newspaper. It addresses more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least HALF A MILLION readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution, over a now distracted and divided country, lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that to accomplish this end, no means are so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial center in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

THE MARKET REPORTS of THE WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The editors invite comparison in this respect, and point to the reports of the CATTLE MARKETS, the general and country PRODUCE MARKETS, and the money market in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. THE WORLD has also a special department devoted to agriculture, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper for the FARMERS and MECHANICS of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union loving and Constitution loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of these who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot-box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. IT IS TO RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION and ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and sectional disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS; it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH, and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

To the lawless acts of the administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of state and federal laws, its despotic assumptions of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of CIVIL and PERSONAL LIBERTY, it will constantly oppose the letter and the spirit of our supreme law and the advocacy of sound doctrine, until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

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Yearly subscribers by mail	$10 00

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Three " "	7 50
Five " "	12 00
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Weekly World.

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